These facts are profoundly significant in the phenomena of sensitization.

The relation of the protein poison to the configuration of the parent molecule is of course unknown. We do not approach that problem at all. But the constructive studies of Fischer in the synthesis of the polypeptids, and these later analytical studies of Vaughan in the hydrolytic cleavage of native proteins suggest that the thermal relations of the atoms (heats of formation and dissociation; latent or other), may at the last prove to be of paramount importance. At any rate, the energy factor appears steadily to elbow its way into prominence.

The chapters on parenteral digestion and protein fever should be read by all who would keep abreast of modern thought, and no man who uses vaccines frequently can afford to be without this book. The authors are opposed to the use of tuberculin in the treatment of advanced tuberculosis.

C. Q.

UNUSUALLY LARGE BABY.

Mrs. L—— was due to be confined October 15, 1913. She menstrated last Jan. 12, 1913. She was taken in labor at 2 a. m. November 7. I was called 4 a. m. and recognized a breech presentation. The second stage of labor began at 10 a. m. Pains being hard and no engagement at the time, after two hours counsel was called and it was decided, after careful examination, that the child could not be born alive, naturally. She was taken to the Enloe Hospital and Caesarian section performed by Drs. N. T. Enloe, Ella F. Gatchell and W. B. Johnson. The child was a boy, weighed 18 pounds, measured 23 inches in length, leg 9½ inches long, arm 7½ inches long, circumference of chest 17 inches, circumference of head 15 inches. The convalescence was uneventful. The mother and boy returned home November 17, the wound entirely healed and the mother as well as following a normal labor. The mother weighs 130 pounds, the father 160 pounds. I can vouch for all these weights and measures.

Ella F. Gatchell.

ARMY MEDICAL CORPS EXAMINATIONS.

The Surgeon-General of the Army announces that preliminary examinations for appointment of First Lieutenants in the Army Medical Corps will be held on January 19, 1914, at points to be hereafter designated.

Full information concerning these examinations can be procured upon application to the "Surgeon-General, U. S. Army, Washington, D. C." The essential requirements to secure an invitation are that the applicant shall be a citizen of the United States, shall be between 22 and 30 years of age, a graduate of a medical school legally authorized to confer the degree of Doctor of Medicine, shall be of good moral character and habits, and shall have had at least one year's hospital training as an interne, after graduation. The examinations will be held simultaneously throughout the country at points where boards can be convened. Due consideration will be given to localities from which applications are received, in order to lessen the traveling expenses of applicants as much as possible.

In order to perfect all necessary arrangements for the examinations, applications must be completed and in possession of the Adiutant-General at least three weeks before the date of examination. Early attention is therefore enjoined upon all intending applicants. There are at present twenty-six vacancies in the Medical Corps of the Army.

NEW AND NONOFFICIAL REMEDIES.

Since publication of New and Non-Official Remedies, 1913, and in addition to those previously reported, the following articles have been accepted by the Council on Pharmacy and Chemistry of the American Medical Association for inclusion with "New and Nonofficial Remedies":

Agglutinating Sera for Diagnostic Purposes.—These are the sera of animals (horses) immunized against various bacteria. For use a solution is added to a suspension of the bacterium to be tested, and after incubation for a certain period the mixture is examined.

Agglutinating Serum for the Identification of Bacillus Paratyphosus A.—Intended for use by the macroscopic method. H. K. Mulford Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

Agglutinating Serum for the Identification of Bacillus Paratyphosus B.—Intended for use by the macroscopic method. H. K. Mulford Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

Agglutinating Serum for the Identification of Bacillus Typhosus.—Intended for use by the macroscopic method. H. K. Mulford Co., Philadelphia, Pa. (Jour. A. M. A., Nov. 1, 1913, p. 1630).

Antistreptococcic Vaccine (Scarlatina Prophylactic).—For description of Streptococcus Vaccine see N. N. R., 1913, p. 226. The Abbott Alkaloidal Co., Chicago.

Strepto-Bacterin (Scarlatina Bacterin) Polyvalent.—For description of Streptococcus Vaccine see N. N. R., 1913, p. 226. The Abbott Alkaloidal Co., Chicago (Jour. A. M. A., Nov. 15, 1913, p. 1811).

Silk Peptone "Hoechst."—Peptone made from silk and standardized to a uniform rotatory power. It is used for the detection of peptolytic ferments, either by changes in optical activity or by the precipitation of tyrosin produced by its digestion. Farbwerke Hoechst Co., New York (Jour. A. M. A., Nov. 15, 1913, p. 1811).

Acne-Bacterin Polyvalent.—For description of Acne Vaccine see N. N. R., 1913, p. 221. Abbott Alkaloidal Co., Chicago.

Coli-Bacterin Polyvalent.—For description of Bacillus Coli Vaccine see N. N. R., 1913, p. 221. Abbott Alkaloidal Co., Chicago.

Friedlander Bacterin Polyvalent.—For description of Friedlander Vaccine see N. N. R., 1913, p. 222. Abbott Alkaloidal Co., Chicago.

Gonococcus-Bacterin Polyvalent.—For description of Gonococcus Vaccine see N. N. R., 1913, p. 223. Abbott Alkaloidal Co., Chicago.

Pneumo-Bacterin Polyvalent.—For description of Pneumococcus Vaccine see N. N. R., 1913, p. 224. Abbott Alkaloidal Co., Chicago.

Staphylo-Acne-Bacterin Polyvalent.—For description of mixed vaccines see N. N. R., 1913, p. 224. Abbott Alkaloidal Co., Chicago.

Staphylo-Albus-Bacterin Polyvalent.—Abbott Alkaloidal Co., Chicago.

Staphylo-Bacterins (Human) Albus-Aureus-Citkaloidal Co., Chicago.

Staphylo-Bacterins (Human) Albus-Aureus- Citreus.—For description of Staphylococcus Vaccines see N. N. R., 1913, p. 225. Abbott Alkaloidal Co., Chicago.

Strepto-Bacterin (Scarlatina Bacterin) Polyvalent. Abbott Alkaloidal Co., Chicago.

Antistreptococcic Vaccine (Scarlatina Prophylactic).—Abbott Alkaloidal Co., Chicago.

Strepto-Bacterin (Human) Polyvalent.—For description of Streptococcus Vaccines see N. N. R., 1913, p. 226. Abbott Alkaloidal Co., Chicago.

Typho-Bacterin Polyvalent.—Abbott Alkaloidal Co., Chicago.

Typhoid Prophylactic.—For description of Typhoid Vaccine see N. N. R., 1913, p. 227. Abbott Alkaloidal Co., Chicago (Jour. A. M. A., Nov. 22, 1913, p. 1900).

Arheol.—Arheol is santalol, the chief constituent of sandalwood. Its action is the same as that of sandalwood oil, but is claimed not to cause dis-